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FRIDAY, APRIL 29. 1737.

To the DAILY GAZETTEER.

SIR,

AS you were lately ſo good as to give a Place in your Paper to ſome Thoughts of mine, on making our American Colonies more uſeful to this Kingdom and themſelves. I hope you will alſo give a Place to this, that chiefly regards an Affair of very great Conſequence, both to is Kingdom and her *American* Colonies, which is w upon the Tapis, and has cauſed great Matter of eculation in moſt Places where I have been. I an, the Attempt that is now made for an Encourage- nt on the Importation of Pig, and Sow, and Bar on from *America*; and as my former Paper touch'd General on this Head, I would be here a little more rticular, and would, with all Impartiality, pro- ſe two Methods, either of which might, in a good eaſure, effect the Good deſigned ſaid to be aimed at all the Contending Intereſts. And as I have ſaid l the Contending Intereſts, I would beg Leave to plain myſelf on that Head, and deſcribe the ſeveral rties, and as near as I can, their ſeveral Views and Deſigns. And as they ſtand in Courſe, I will begin ith the firſt. —— The Merchants and others trading *America*, who are Petitioners for an Encourage- nt on the Importation of Pig, Sow, and Bar Iron; d I think it is pretty plain, their Views can be no her than to Riſque us out of the Hands of Foreigners, the Supply of a Commodity ſo eſſential to our rade and Navigation, and for which we pay them nually at leaſt 180,000 *l.* in Money. And to enable r own Subjects to ſupply us in our own Dominions, th this ſo uſeful Commodity, in Return of our n Woollen and other Manufacturies, by which eans they may in time be enabled to take from us the ſaid Value of 180,000 *l.* of our Manufacturies re then they do, or can pay for at preſent. A vaſt dvantage to this Kingdom!

AND at the ſame Time, theſe Petitioners are de- rous that thoſe Colonies ſhould be laid under all oper and reaſonable Reſtraints, that they may not terfere with the Iron or any other Manufactury of is Kingdom; and they humbly think, that giving oſe Colonies Encouragement to raiſe us Rough Ma- rials, will be the moſt effectual Way to prevent eir going into Manufacturies. And, I think, I n ſay, they have no private Intereſt in this Sollici- tion, further than their particular Shares of that neral Advantage that will accrue to this Kingdom d her *American* Colonies, by ſo great an Increaſe of is Branch of Trade.

THE Oppoſers of this Affair, altho' they have ined in that groundleſs but general Clamour, the Woodlands, the Woodlands; yet they muſt be di- nguiſhed into at leaſt four different Claſſes, as they ally are: And I will as fairly and plainly as I can, ve you their different Motives, both from their inted Caſes, and their real Propoſals, and Conver- tions.

THE Gentlemen concerned in conſiderable Iron Works to the South or South Eaſt of us, has not only id in their printed Caſe, that an Encouragement on the Importation of Bar Iron, would not by any eans effect the Woodlands of this Kingdom; but the contrary, be a very great Advantage: But y have propoſed to join with the Merchants Pe- ioners, to ſolicit, in the ſtrongeſt Manner, for the portation of Bars, provided they would agree to ve Pigs and Sows prohibited. They beſt know eir own Views.

THE next, are the Iron Maſters of the Weſt and orth Weſt; they, on the contrary, ſay, that the portation of Pig Iron would not hurt the Wood- ds, but be an Advantage; but the Importation of s would be a very great Hurt to the Woodlands: d yet they very well know, nay, frankly confeſs, t the Hurt that has been done to the Iron Works this Kingdom, and conſequently to the Wood- ds, is all owing to ordinary foreign Iron, as *Ruſſia*, that has been ſent at 11 *l.* to 13 *l.* per Ton, and thoſe very Qualities as *Engliſh* Iron. And tho' y know it, nay, confeſs it, that *America* produces all Sorts of Iron that *Sweden* produces, and therefore neither in Quality or Price can interfere with *Engliſh* Iron in general, as that cheap Iron I have juſt now mentioned does. Yet they ſay, the more Iron comes, it may be the worſe for them; and if the Merchants will not join with them to ſolicit a Bounty upon Pig and Sow Iron, they will oppoſe an Encouragement on the Importation of Bars. This is the real Caſe of thoſe Gentlemen. There is another Party, that joins in this Oppoſition, upon as narrow Principles as any of the others: They are ſuch as has an Intereſt in the Forges already at Work in *America*; they ſay, that if they could obtain a Law to reſtrain any more Forges, &c. from being ſet up in *America*, they ſhould have a Market upon the Spot for all the Iron they could make; and this would as well anſwer their Purpoſe, as any Encouragement they can hope for.

THE other Party that oppoſes this General Good, are ſome few of the Manufacturies of Iron: Not that they would by any Means prevent any Encouragement for bringing *America* Bar Iron hither; they are ſenſible that it would be for the Good of the Kingdom in general; but the Iron Maſters has put it into their Heads, that the more Iron they make in the Colonies, the more they will go into the Manufacturing of Iron. Now every Body that is well acquainted with our Colonies, knows that it would have the contrary Effect; that it would even take off thoſe that are already ſet up.

FOR if the Colonies can be encouraged, ſo as to ſend us Bar Iron to purchaſe our Manufacturies, they will never attempt to ſet up Manufacturies under ſo many Diſadvantages as they at preſent labour under, beſides the other Reſtraints they will be laid under in either of the following Schemes. And even the little Manufacturies they have already gone into, has been out of abſolute Neceſſity; for every Pennyworth of Goods or Money they bring from any Parts of the World, and whatever their Ships Erns in Freight, all centers here, and is laid out here moſtly in *Britiſh* Manufacturies: Nay, this is not all, but whatever Credit they can obtain is alſo ſent in thoſe Manufacturies to our Colonies, and all too little to ſupply them: And whenever the Colonies ſhall be able to ſupply us with the whole Quantity of Bar Iron and Hemp, that we have now from Foreigners, every Penny of the Money will be laid out here in our Manufacturies; but I am ſo well acquainted with the Colonies, that I cannot hope they will be able to do that this Hundred Years to come, whatever ſome People wildly Surmiſe: Beſides, this will be the moſt effectual Method to keep the Colonies eternally dependant on their Mother Country.

I will only Remark how the Thing at preſent reſts, and then proceed to the Methods, that in my Opinion, would either of them, more or leſs, effect this wiſhed-for Advantage to this Kingdom and her Colonies. I think it now appears plain, that the Quality of *American* Iron, will anſwer all the Ends of the very beſt foreign Iron, both in making the beſt of Steel, and every other Work for Shipping, &c. and that it is cheap, foreign Iron, that is of the ſame Nature of the greateſt Part of our *Engliſh* Iron, that has interfer'd with *Engliſh* Iron, and reduced the Prices of it; and conſequently of the Woodlands, and not the Importation of any Pigs or Bar Iron from *America*, that are of a different Nature, and muſt chiefly interfere with the beſt foreign Iron; neither can it ever come ſo cheap, as to hurt the Generality of *Engliſh* Iron: For, beſides the firſt Charges of making it in *America*, (which has not hitherto been leſs then 12 l. Stirling per Ton) the Charges of ſhipping it, the Freight, and Charges landing it, and carrying it into any of the Countries where our *Engliſh* Iron is conſumed, will at leaſt be 5 l. Stirling per Ton, except a ſmall Matter that may be brought at a cheaper Freight for Ballaſt from *Virginia* and *Maryland*; beſides the Duty now upon it is 2 *l.* 1 *s.* 6 *d.* [illegible] per Ton: So now the whole Queſtion ſeems to be only this; Whether we ſhall continue to pay Foreigners from 180,000 *l.* to 200,000 *l per Annum* in Money for this Commodity, or give our own Subjects ſuch Encouragement, as ſhall effectually put them upon ſupplying us with this Commodity, ſo neceſſary for the Navy, the Trade, Navigation and Manufacturies of this Kingdom, and in our own Dominions, and paying them for it in our own Woollen and other Manufacturies, which will be a clear, annual Gain, of ſo much Treaſure to the Kingdom? This I take to be the ſingle Queſtion, ſo that it now only remains to find a Method that may effect this great Advantage to the Satiſfaction of all Parties; and, as I promis'd, ſhall ſubmit the two following to your Conſideration, *viz.*

THAT there may be an additional Duty of 20 *s.* per Ton, on all foreign Bar Iron imported into any of his Majeſty's Dominions, except ſuch Bar Iron as ſhould be imported from our *American* Colonies, which ſhould be only ſubject to the ſame Duty of Bar Iron from *Ireland*, viz. 0 *l.* 19 *s.* 11 *d.* [illegible] per Ton, and in Conſideration of the additional Duty of 1 *l.* per Ton upon foreign Iron imported into any of his Majeſty's Dominions, (which upon a moderate Computation will amount to 20,000 *l. per Annum*) that there may be a Bounty given of 2 *l.* per Ton, upon all Wrought Iron imported to Parts beyond the Sea, the Whole of the ſaid Bounty, upon the beſt Calculation, will not amount to more then 7000 *per Annum.* Our Exports of Wrought Iron, has conſtantly been from 3000 to 3500 Tons *per Annum.* This may be a Means of extending our Manufactury, and will at the ſame Time be a conſiderable Addition to that Branch of the Revenue; for I take *America* Iron will very little effect the Duties for a Number of Years to come. I think this would be as ſatiſfactory to all Parties, as well Iron Maſters as Manufacturers, as any thing could be thought off. And I would ſtill go further to ſecure the Iron Manufacturies of this Kingdom, (eſpecially of Nails and Edge Tools, which ſeems to be in the moſt Danger) that I would have all Slitting Mills and Steel Furnaces prohibited in the Colonies, and a Duty of at leaſt of 10 *l.* Stirling per Ton, upon all foreign Steel, and 5 *l.* Stirling per Ton, upon all *Engliſh* Steel, that ſhall be ſent to any of the Colonies; this would effectually prevent all Apprehenſions of interfering with the Iron Manufacturies of this Kingdom. And as to laying thoſe Colonies under any further Reſtraints, would be as ridiculous, as it would deſtroy the very End and Deſign of their Settlement; for they muſt have Steel, tho' at a great Price; they muſt have Forges and ſundry Sorts of Smith Shops, to make and repair ſuch Neceſſaries as muſt be made on the Spot, and which they nor any other Country can ſubſiſt without; and after we have reſtrained them ſo as it is impoſſible for them to hurt our Manufactury, why ſhould we deſire to lay any further Reſtraint on thoſe Colonies, that muſt terminate in our own Diſadvantage.

THE other Method I would propoſe would be, to take off the preſent foreign Duty from Bar Iron that ſhould be imported from our *American* Colonies, and to put the Colonies under the above Reſtraints; this might, perhaps, as effectually do as the other, only I apprehend it might not be altogether ſo agreeable to ſome People. I ſhould be very glad to ſee either the one or the other of thoſe Methods put in Practice, or any other that may be thought more convenient, and may as well or better effect this great, this general Good, which every body muſt wiſh for, and nobody more then

X.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Liſbon, April 27. On the 31ſt ult. arrived the Bleſſing, Keeler, from Dover; on the 4th Inſtant, the Robert and Sarah, Hurſt, from Manfredonia; on the 5th, the Port Factor, Bennet, from Genoa; on the 6th, the Dreadnought Man of War, Medley, from the Streights; and the Pembroke Man of War, Hervey, from Gibraltar; on the 8th, the Santa Thereſa, Blewett, from Barletta; on the 9th, the Prince's Ann, Johnſon, from New York; on the 10th, the Union, Sandwell, from Carolina; the Prudent Sarah, Leate, from Georgenti; the Union, Timmerman, from Trani; on the 13th, the Mary, Power, from Mazagam; the Helen, Joad, from Carolina; on the 16th, the Farnly, Ducket, from London; the King of Portugal, Hughs, from London and Portſmouth; the Expedition, Clies, from Falmouth; on the 17th, the New Shorham, Falkingham, from Plymouth; on the 22d, the Endeavour, Painter, from St. Michael's; on the 23d, the Suſanna, Bowen, from Barletta; on the 24th, the Unity, Thompſon, from Cork; the Matilda, Hanway, from London; the Salisbury, Smith, from Dover and Cowes; the John and Ann, Cooke, from Topſham; the Jane, Jones, from Aviero; the King George Packet, Pellew, from Falmouth; on the 25th, the Dolphin, Power, from Waterford, the Richard and Barbara, Chriſtmaſs, from Yarmouth; the Bonetta Sloop of War, Cruſack, from Gibraltar in 4 Days; the Catherine and Ann, Dale, from London; the St. Cecilia, Stewart, from St. Michael's; the Maſſra, Smith, from London; on the 27th, the Durſley Galley of War, Smith, from Gibraltar in 6 Days; the Queen of Portugal, King, from London. On the 1ſt Inſtant ſailed the Margaret, Boyce, for Cork; the Betty, Claeſſon, for Venice; on the 2d, the Hanover Packet, Osborn, for Falmouth; the Margaret, Dawes, for Santa Cruz; the Gaylard, Purcell, for Oporto; on the 3d, the Roſe, Morriſon, for Gibraltar; the Houghton, Hancock, for London; the Heathcote, Weſt, for Oporto; the Greyhound Man of War, Ambroſe, for the Streights; on the 4th, the Benjamin, Brenan, for Cork; the Friendſhip, Jecks, for Amſterdam; on the 6th, the Menabilly, Blake, for London; on the 7th, the Swallow, Hutchinſon, for London; the Humble, Dormer, for Southampton; the Providence, Arnaud, for St. Ubes; the Mary, Mackner, for Bourdeaux; the Roſe, Croke, for the North; on the 8th, the Valiant, Gillingham, for Venice; on the 9th, the Lovely Jane, Guiton, for Figueira; the Mulberry, Pender, for Philadelphia; the Peggy, Nowel, for New England; the Caroline, Read, for Leghorn; the John, Fox, for Gibraltar; the Catherine, Toy, for London; the Elizabeth, Field, for Newfoundland; the Sommerſet, Richmond, and the Providence, Daly, for Cork; on the 10th, the Arabella, Hooper; the Batchelor, Ferguſon; the May Flower, Scarth, for London; on the 14th, the Molly, Coleman, for Dunkirk; on the 15th, the Mackerel, Carnaby, for Alicant; the Prime Hope, Allen; the Mary, Sarsfield; the Penial, Tobin, for Cork; the Hopewell, Weales, for London; the Benjamin, Morſhead, for Newfoundland; on the 16th, the Union, Meſſeroy, for the Weſtern Iſles; the Terra Nova, Willard, the Roebuck, Punn, for Newfoundland; the Induſtry, Byrne, for Cork; the Providence, Shuttleworth, for ——; the Fanny, Oliver, for Antigua; the Princeſs Ann, Wright, for Oporto; the Conſtant Ann, Burden, for Topſham; the Brunſwick, Ducket, for the Baltick; the Eleanor, Palleſter, for Barbados; the Sea Nymph, Tellier, for Hamburgh; *and the Squadron of Men of War and Tranſports under the Command of Sir John Norris*; on the 17th, the Neptune, Day, for Madeira; on the 20th, the Mary Ann, Martin, for the North; the Port Factor, Bennet, for Oporto; on the 21ſt, the Don Franciſco, Salter, for London; the Bleſſing, Keeler, for Oporto; on the 22d, the Magdalen, Milligen, for ——; on the 26th, the Portugal Merchant, Gaul, for Oporto; the Elizabeth and Mary, Cook, for Sligo; the Dolphin Man of War, Beauclerck, for the Streights; on the 27th, the Princeſs of Braſil, Veale, for Oporto; the King George, Nutt, for the North.

HOME PORTS.

Deal, April 27. Wind S. Remain in the Downs the Dutch Ship for Eaſt India; the Aſia, Fiſher, for Guiney and Buenos Ayres; and the Aſſiento, Bennet, for ditto. The other outward bound Ships ſailed laſt Night. Arrived in the Downs, and ſailed very Early for the Nore, his Majeſty's Ships the Britannia, Burford, Defiance and Pool Fire Ship. Remains his Majeſty's Ship the Oxford. Arrived the ——, Godley, from Briſtol; the Fame, Sutton; and the Ann, Hunter, from St. Chriſtopher's; the Endeavour, Beilby, from Oporto; the Mary Ann, Godber, from Cagliari; and the Roman Emperor, Barker, from Briſtol.

Graveſend, April 27. Paſſed by the Betty, Friend; the Hope, Read; the Widmore, Ford; and the Betty, Moyce, from Oporto; the Dorothy and Mary, Butler, from Cadiz; the Catherine, Rowlandſon, from Rotterdam; the Arms of Rouen, Baack, from Amſterdam; and the Hopewell, Weales, from Lisbon.

The Jane, Wright, from Malaga; the Elizabeth and Mary, Thompſon, from Carolina, are arrived at Dover; the Hardwick, King, from New England, at Plymouth; the Voluntier, Baſnett, from London, at Montſerrat; the *Prince of Orange*, Peddie, and the Clinton, Doran, both from London at St. Chriſtopher's; the Friendſhip, Foſter, and the Glouceſter, Bloſs, at Nevis, alſo from London.

LONDON.

The John and Iſaac, Capt. Davis, bound from Dublin to Genoa and Leghorn; the Neptune, Capt. Smith, bound from Cork to Venice; the Proſperity, Aquen, bound from Amſterdam for Santa Cruz; and two more Ships (the Crews of the two laſt are all drowned, their Names unknown) were loſt the 11th of March laſt at Panachea near Lisbon.

Letters from Lisbon of the 28th of April, N. S. mention, that they had lately received Advice by Way of Gibraltar, that there were two Salleemen at Sea, reſolved to take the Ships of all Nations.

On Tueſday laſt at the Horſe Races at Carſhalton, 5 ſtarted for the 10 l. Plate, and the ſame was won by Mr. Selby's Bay Mare, Caſhabury Moll.

On the 15th Inſtant Mr. Parker's Bay Mare, Sulk, beat Mr. Debyney's Grey Gelding at Beverley in Yorkſhire, 4 Miles for 15 Guineas.

On Saturday next a Match will be run between two Horſes at Epſom, 4 Miles for 20 Guineas, carrying 9 Stone.

This Evening the Corpſe of the Lady Fitche, Relict of the late Sir Comport Fitche, Bart. who died on Friday laſt at Eltham, will be interred in the Family Vault at the Church there.

Yeſterday the grand Cavalcade of the Free Maſons was made from the Earl of Darnley's Houſe in Pall Mall, his Lordſhip being the Grand Maſter, to Fiſhmongers-Hall in Thames-ſtreet, where an elegant Entertainment was provided, ſeveral Noblemen and Perſons of Diſtinction, Members of the Society, dined there with their Brethren.

Yeſterday Morning died Miſs Harley, Daughter to Edward Harley, Eſq; Knight of the Shire for Hereford, at his Houſe in Cavendiſh Square.

Laſt Night ſeveral Perſons arrived in Town from Edinburgh, in order to appear as Evidences on behalf of the late Lord Provoſt, on the ſecond reading of the Bill depending againſt him on Tueſday next, at which Time Council is to be heard for and againſt the ſaid Bill.

Yeſterday in the Evening a Fire broke out in a Cellar at Mr. Franciſco's, Perukemaker in Beaufort's Buildings in the Strand, but by timely Aſſiſtance, it was happily extinguiſh'd without doing any conſiderable Damage.

Laſt Week at the Aſſizes at Brecon in Wales, two Men for Sheep-ſtealing, and one for Horſe ſtealing, were capitally convicted; but before the Judges ſet out for Radnorſhire, they were pleaſed to Reprieve them all for Tranſportation for 14 Years.

On Sunday laſt died at his Houſe at Barnet, Simon Legg, Eſq; a Gentleman poſſeſſed of an Eſtate of 4000 l. per Ann.

George Herbert, Eſq; is appointed a Cornet in the Royal Regiment of Horſe Guards, Blue.

Yeſterday five Perſons were convicted before the Commiſſioners of Exciſe, for retailing ſpirituous Liquors contrary to the late Act of Parliament.

Laſt Week died, Aged 104, George Anneſley, Eſq; ſenior Bencher of the Temple, and is ſaid to have died worth 150,000 l.

Next Week his Excellency Edward Treſawney, Eſq; will ſet out for Portſmouth, in order to embark on board his Majeſty's Ship the Eltham, for his Government of Jamaica.

Bank Stock 144 3-4ths 145 to 1-4th. India 180 1-half. South Sea 102. Old Annuity 108 1-half without the Dividend. New ditto 110. Three per Cent. 105. Emperor's Loan 116 1-half. Royal Aſſurance 108 1-half. London Aſſurance 14 1-half. York Buildings 2. African 14. India Bonds 6 l. 6 s. to 7 s. Prem. Old ditto 6 l. 4 s. to 5 s. Prem. South Sea ditto 3 l. 5 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 2 l. 5 s. Prem. Salt Tallies 1 1-4th to 3 1-half Prem. Engliſh Copper 2 l. 15 s. Welch ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 1-half per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 2 1-8th per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 120.

This Day is Publiſhed,

A REVIEW of the Doctrine of the Eucharist, as laid down in Scripture and Antiquity. By Daniel Waterland, D. D. Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majeſty. Cambridge Printed for Corn. Crownfield, Printer to the Univerſity, and W. Innys and R. Manby, at the Weſt End of St. Paul's, London.

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1. The Importance of the Doctrine of the Holy Trinity aſſerted. In Reply to ſome late Pamphlets. The Second Edition. 8vo.

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3. A Vindication of Chriſt's Divinity. The Fourth Edition.

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All written by the ſame Author.

This Day is Publiſh'd,

A Demonſtration of the Groſs and Fundamental Errors of a late Book, called *A plain Account of the Nature and End of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, &c.* Wherein alſo the Nature and Extent of the Redemption of all Mankind by Jeſus Chriſt, is ſtated and explain'd, and the Pretences of the Deiſts, for a Religion of Natural Reaſon inſtead of it, are examin'd to the Bottom. The Whole humbly, earneſtly and affectionately addreſſ'd to all Orders of Men, and more eſpecially to all the Younger Clergy.

By *WILLIAM LAW*, A. M.

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This Day is Publiſhed,

AN ESSAY to aſcertain the Value of Leaſes and Annuities for Years and Lives, and to Eſtimate the Chances of the Duration of Lives. Wherein are many Obſervations on Bills of Mortality, on the State of the Coin, the Intereſt of Money, and the Price of Things in different Ages. And Notice taken of ſeveral Writers on this Subject; and their Rules and Tables, particularly for the Valuation of Annuities for one or more Lives, demonſtrated to be Erroneous.

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On Monday, the 2d of May, will be publiſhed,

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Bow Church-yard, Nov. 3, 1736.

MR. THOMAS COBB, Printer and Engraver, who married the Widow of the late Mr. JOHN CLUER, at the Maiden-head, the lower End of Bow Church-yard, in Cheapſide, London having aſſigned and ſold the ſaid Printing-houſe and Buſineſs to his Brother-in-law WILLIAM DICEY

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That *WILLIAM DICEY*, for himſelf and his Son *CLUER DICEY*, being provided with ſeveral Sets of new Types, and all other Materials, carry on in the moſt expeditious Manner, all Buſineſs, both in the LETTER and ROLLING-PRESS Way.

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